

Communications program needs cash, director

by Michel Sheppard

Graduate students in communications are afraid their program will die if the program's former director, Donald Theall, is not replaced.

In an interview with the Daily, Peter Bruck and Paul Attallah, student representatives, to the search committee for Theall's replacement, said they do not believe that Arts Dean Robert Vogel is acting in the best interests of the students in the program.

Said Bruck: "Vogel didn't argue with our academic wishes. He praised our position paper as a cogently argued position with a good design and vision but he still doesn't want to reallocate Theall's \$50,000 salary to the program."

"He suggests somebody already teaching in the program should take over as interim director with no extra allowance. That's impossible; it's not something you do with your left hand between three and four in the afternoon."

At present there is one full-time faculty member. The other professors, from various departments such as English, Management, Sociology and French Canadian Studies give time freely to teach the 54 students enrolled in the program. Its budget, which is part of the English department's, is \$70,000.

The students are asking for two full-time directors to be paid from the \$50,000 freed by Theall's departure.

"These two positions are the minimum requirement for securing the quality of the education offered, not to speak of doing creative research," said Bruck. Attallah stressed the importance of having staff who can devote all their time to the program.

"If there is no full-time director there is no impetus, no co-ordination of the programs, so that students have no incentive to stay around."

Bruck concurred: "Without a director to perform the necessary functions of animation and integration the program will have no cohesion."

Bruck says Vogel told him over the phone that he had already allocated next year's funds to the Arts faculty.

"We ask him that he think of reallocating money to the

communications budget. Students are mad at being played around with, they're tired of bureaucratic hang-ups and shuffling."

When contacted last night, Vogel refused to comment on the matter.

"I've got nothing to say about it until the search committee reports. I'm not supposed to interfere in the selections the committee makes," he said.

Vogel also denied that he is depriving the communications department of \$50,000.

"The salary was never in the department. Professor Theall was a professor in the English department, fully paid by the English department. This is hard for students to accept, but this has always been the case."

Scholarships for refugees?

by Harold Koblin

The Committee on Student Refugee Scholarships is making good progress, said International Students' Association president Joanne St-Lewis.

"We're trying to get the Society to set up a fund to sponsor a student refugee with either student or alumni funding," said St-Lewis in an interview with the Daily.

According to St-Lewis, the establishment of a refugee scholarship fund will fit in with McGill's international reputation.

"We've been riding free on our reputation and we haven't done enough to fulfill our obligations to the international community."

"It's not enough to have international students and professors. With each refugee we take, we'll be filling this role as an international institution," she said.

"Unless someone is willing to sponsor a refugee, he or she will not be admitted by Canadian immigration because, being a student, the person has no skills. Human potential is sitting wasting in refugee camps."

Currently, Trent University is sponsoring two refugees and



The only icing on campus this February is committed by hockey players. Even McTavish Street, notorious for slipperiness in years gone by, is relatively snow and ice free.

Law students are heard

by Rick Goldman

McGill law students resolved yesterday to move for a greater voice in their faculty's decisions and a more open course evaluation program.

At a meeting of the Law Undergraduate Society (LUS) last night, the society executive demonstrated its determination to continue in the spirit of the day-long study-session held last week. Six motions, based on the work of ad-hoc administration, curriculum and grading subcommittees, were drawn up. They will be submitted to Faculty Council February 15.

The most important motion passed dealt with student representation on the Faculty Council, the law faculty's governing body. Students now hold only three seats on the 22 member council which determines policy in all areas of the faculty's operation. The motion calls for four additional student representatives to sit as voting members.

Several members of the LUS spoke on the importance of increased student input on the council and some felt parity of representation was necessary.

One student said: "Since Faculty Council decides not only matters of interest to professors, but to students and the Faculty of Law as a whole, we should have an equal voice in their decisions."

Other motions passed call for the creation of a student post on the promotion and tenure committee and for a new course evaluation questionnaire to be drawn up by students and faculty.

Ryerson teaching assistants strike over wages, job security

TORONTO (CUP) — After six months of unsatisfactory negotiations with Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, the Graduate Assistants Association (GAA) has gone on strike.

The walkout began February 1 when negotiators failed to come to an agreement after an all night bargaining session. The Institute was unable to fully satisfy two major demands of the GAA - increased wages and more job security.

Talks have officially broken down but each side is still willing to meet. They will likely meet again soon with mediator F.D. Kean. He said both sides have indicated they want talks

to resume as soon as possible.

The GAA has been without a contract since September 1st.

Although one of Ryerson's negotiators, Donald Barr, says "we don't really feel that we were very far apart," the GAA's business agent Peter Gallus, says the difference on the two issues requires much more negotiating.

Ryerson's latest contract proposal calls for a three year collective agreement, to be in effect until June 1982.

"The Institute has put forward its best shot, the bottom line, the limit of our authority," said Barr.

At a meeting immediately following the announcement of the GAA strike, the GAA Student Support Committee voted to unanimously support the strike.

After the meeting the Ryerson's student union employees joined the GAA on the picket line.

Students will probably find GAA-taught classes empty for the duration of the strike and the instructors not replaced by interim Ryerson Faculty Association (RFA) instructors.

"I really don't think anybody plans that (scabbing), but if they did there would be continued on page 5

Annual Report

The Students' Society of McGill University 1979

In accordance with
regulations as stipulated
in the Students' Society
constitution

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Executive Director and Members,
The Students' Society of McGill University.

We have examined the balance sheet of The Students' Society of McGill University as at May 31, 1979 and the statements of revenue and expenditure and surplus for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Society as at May 31, 1979 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Touche Ross & Co.

Montreal, Quebec
August 24, 1979

Chartered Accountants

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861-8531 - TELEX 05-267693 ROSSPART

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MAY 31, 1979

ASSETS

| | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Cash | \$ 14,785 | \$ 11,667 |
| Accounts receivable | 41,979 | 20,683 |
| Funds on deposit with McGill University | | |
| Investment reserve fund | 107,611 | 107,611 |
| Students' Society loan fund | — | 8,191 |
| Short-term investments | 136,248 | — |
| Inventory, at the lower of cost and net realizable value | 31,088 | 14,680 |
| Prepaid expenses | 164 | 3,700 |
| | <u>331,875</u> | <u>166,532</u> |
| Equipment (Note 4) | <u>143,622</u> | <u>84,197</u> |
| | <u>\$475,497</u> | <u>\$250,729</u> |

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Accounts payable | \$249,858 | \$ 40,631 |
| McGill University | 34,597 | 51,449 |
| Other | 5,983 | — |
| Commitments on outstanding projects | 10,000 | — |
| Current portion loan payable | 300,438 | 92,080 |
| | <u>22,847</u> | <u>—</u> |
| Loan payable (Note 2) | <u>323,285</u> | <u>92,080</u> |

SOCIETY'S EQUITY

| | | |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| Surplus | <u>152,212</u> | <u>158,649</u> |
| | <u>\$475,497</u> | <u>\$250,729</u> |

STATEMENT OF STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1979

Schedule 1

| | 1979 | 1978 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Net Expenditure (Revenue) | | |
| Activities Night | \$ 1,129 | \$ — |
| Amateur Radio Club | 3,110 | 970 |
| Arab Student Association | 151 | — |
| Armenian Club | 250 | 57 |
| Blood Donor Clinic | 1,732 | 1,283 |
| Camera Club | 380 | 566 |
| Campus Legal Aid | 9,202 | 10,320 |
| Caribbean Society | 613 | 136 |
| Chinese Students' Association | 449 | 558 |
| Community McGill | 407 | 739 |
| Debating Union Society (Schedule 9) | 8,089 | 8,020 |
| Entertainment Committee | 6,000 | 1,581 |
| External Affairs | — | 765 |
| Film Society (Schedule 8) | 6,311 | 8,142 |
| Gay McGill | 339 | — |
| Greenpeace | (8) | 181 |
| Hellenic Club | 81 | 16 |
| I.S.A. | 2,929 | 1,016 |
| Italian Club | (72) | 398 |
| Latin American Students' Association | (289) | — |
| Malaysian Students' Association | 174 | 175 |
| McGill Annual (Schedule 8) | (1,805) | (921) |
| McGill Daily (Schedule 7) | 56,351 | 59,016 |
| Players' Club (Schedule 8) | 5,595 | 5,289 |
| Radio McGill (Schedule 9) | 9,199 | 9,987 |
| Savoy Society | 647 | 449 |
| Second Hand Book Sale | 518 | 460 |
| Student Handbook | (221) | 6,618 |
| Students' Society Liaison Project | 1,096 | — |
| South Asia Students' Association | 2 | 10 |
| Student Security | 2,016 | 935 |
| Winter Carnival | 254 | — |
| Women's Union | 4,224 | 2,727 |
| Miscellaneous Clubs | 1,122 | 1,027 |
| | <u>\$119,975</u> | <u>\$120,520</u> |

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1979

| | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Balance — beginning of year | \$158,649 | \$157,265 |
| Excess of (expenditure over revenue) revenue over expenditure for the year | <u>(6,437)</u> | <u>1,384</u> |
| Balance — end of year | <u>\$152,212</u> | <u>\$158,649</u> |

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1979

| | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| Revenue | | |
| Students' fees | \$395,453 | \$384,164 |
| Interest on investment reserve fund | 23,904 | 9,712 |
| Vending machine income | — | 1,281 |
| Rental of rooms | — | 1,167 |
| Other income | 95 | 189 |
| | <u>419,452</u> | <u>396,513</u> |
| Expenditure (Other Income) | | |
| Students' Activities — net (Schedule 1) | 119,975 | 120,520 |
| McGill Students' University Center (Schedule 2) | 160,363 | 135,427 |
| University Centre Cafeteria (Schedule 2) | 1,294 | 12,950 |
| Typesetting (Schedule 4) | 28,600 | 7,741 |
| Gertrude's Pub & Pizzeria (Schedule 5) | (78,637) | (41,299) |
| Office and Administrative (Schedule 6) | 163,513 | 144,723 |
| General (Schedule 6) | 17,077 | 3,665 |
| Sadie's Tabagie and Information Booth (Schedule 10) | 3,407 | 4,907 |
| Items applicable prior years | 2,597 | 6,495 |
| Write-off of student loans | 7,700 | — |
| | <u>425,889</u> | <u>395,129</u> |
| Excess of (expenditure over revenue) revenue over expenditure for the year | <u>\$ (6,437)</u> | <u>\$ 1,384</u> |

Detailed schedules can be viewed in their entirety at Students' Society office

The Bell strike: Fight just beginning

by Grace Krupa

The telephone operators and dining service workers employed by Bell Canada are entering their third week of strike.

Members of the Communication Workers of Canada union affiliated to the QFL, the 7,400 employees in Quebec and Ontario overwhelmingly rejected (90.3 per cent) the company's offer on January 21.

The Bargaining Committee of the union had suggested that the workers accept nothing less than the Conciliation Commissioner's Report written by Roland Tremblay who, as an independent third party requested by the company, tried to satisfy both groups.

Bell Canada responded by not accepting the report in its entirety and the workers by voting to strike.

In an interview with the Daily, Marie Pinsonneault and Michèle Brouillette, members of the Union Bargaining Committee, discussed the major differences between them and "Ma Bell."

Discipline, promotion, zoning, wages, discrimination, duration and vacations are areas of concern that are still to be discussed before a settlement satisfactory to the workers can be made.

Bell's last offer concerning the discipline clause is incomplete, according to the union representatives: the disciplinary records of employees are still very much in control of the administration. The conciliator proposed that after a year all disciplinary

records which include written reprimands, warnings, suspensions, dismissals be erased.

"The greatest harassment and disciplinary measures are taken in reaction to tardiness and absence due to sickness," said Brouillette.

"The company uses these faults to harass or intimidate employees. Administrative reasons are cited when firing employees: this is clear exploitation and manipulation," affirmed Pinsonneault.

The union demands that when promoting employees, the company should choose the most senior applicants from those with the required qualifications, and furthermore that the job postings spell out the qualifications required so as to give equal chance for trial to all. The company did not offer this in their latest offer.

Bell is offering wage increases of 11 per cent for the first year, 10 per cent for the second, and 9 per cent for the third. The Conciliators Report asks for 15.9 per cent - 12.2 per cent and 9 per cent: a difference in demands of 7.1 per cent.

"It's paradoxical that Bell Canada say they don't have the money to permit such increases when last summer they were paying the administration scabs \$23.50 per hour. And now their salaries are from \$27.00 - \$35.00 per hour," said Brouillette.

Another major grievance is the vacation clause: "Bell Canada refuses to let employees get more than one summ-

ertime vacation week per year. This means that an operator entitled to three weeks of vacation may only take one in the summer - the other two must be taken in the winter," explained Pinsonneault.

"It's their one-shot deal," added Brouillette.

Discrimination is another major problem. In his report, Tremblay recommended that "the existing clause be amended to provide that the company and the union would not 'harass' an employee or unlawfully discriminate against an employee for 'state of health' or 'language' in addition to 'sexual orientation' and 'political affiliation with a legitimate political party'".

Not only did Bell oppose this recommendation, but proposed to remove the section

that says "the company and the union agree they will not threaten or intimidate any employee" and remove "marital status", "religion", and "for exercising any rights under this collective agreement as items for which an employee won't be unlawfully discriminated against."

"What's the use of a discrimination clause if it doesn't protect the employees? It only protects the company's interests," said Pinsonneault.

The union was only accredited this summer so the strike fund is meagre. Moreover, the technicians, members of the same union, were on strike this fall.

"We must find support if we want to win this strike," explained Brouillette.

"There are daily picket lines and there is good participat-

ion, but with the cold and all it has been harder than expected," added Pinsonneault.

On February 1st, during a demonstration outside the Bell headquarters in Montreal, violence erupted between police officers and Bell Canada guards, and the strikers. Five women were hospitalized and the antagonism heightened.

Furthermore, on February 5th, the mediation meetings were called off by the government mediator because of Bell's refusal to negotiate directly with the union.

The president of the QFL, Louis Laberge publicly asked for the people's support in the operators' struggle. By blocking the lines, ripping up computer cards and making late payments, citizens and telephone users can urge an end to the strike.

Political sovereignty before cultural sovereignty: Payne

by David Winch

Only political change can bring about a resolution to Quebec's cultural problems, says one of Quebec's foremost experts on cultural affairs.

"The goal of cultural sovereignty can be obtained only when Quebec becomes politically sovereign," says David Payne, special assistant to Camille Laurin.

Speaking Monday to a conference at McGill's Centre for French Canada Studies, Payne underlined the political constraints federalism inevitably puts on Quebec's cultural development.

He spoke about the historical continuity of Quebec's cultural demands.

"Many people think it was Camille Laurin who founded the Office de la Langue Française. In fact, it was started by Jean Lesage in 1961."

Culture took on a pan-Canadian vocation, Payne argued, with the Massey Report. Since then, federal domination has increased to the point where the Secretary of State in Ottawa has "ten times" the budget of Quebec's Cultural Affairs Ministry. Television, in particular, has been the instrument for developing Canadian culture.

"This should be Quebec-controlled," says Payne.

In reply to a question as to what effect, if any, sovereignty-association would have on the quality of life, Payne underlined the interdependence of all aspects of culture. Politics, economics, work and culture all condition one another. He concluded that only

a politically sovereign Quebec could affect real change in all domains of culture, from work to the arts. At present in Canada, "money talks, and it talks in English."

Payne, as an advisor on minority affairs and a former teacher at Vanier CEGEP, underlined the efforts of his ministry to keep channels open to the English-speaking community.

"In many ways Bill 101 is a great improvement over Bill 22," he said, "especially in abolishing English school admission tests." Payne pointed out that Camille Laurin has been constantly travelling for two and a half years, consulting with minority groups.

He was critical of the "one-way" pressures of groups such as the Council of Quebec Minorities.

continued from page 3

nothing I could do about it," said Philosophy chair Dr. R.D. Sleep.

Sleep said the affected class in his department has been given reading material and assignments to last them through the strike.

Policies vary on students who refuse to cross GAA picket lines.

Students in Chemical and Metal Technology courses are out of luck and "not protected at all" according to chemical Chair Dr. W.E. Fidler.

In the Department of Economics, however, chair Connie Briant said "students are perfectly welcome to join the picket lines" provided they let their instructors know in advance if they will miss a test.

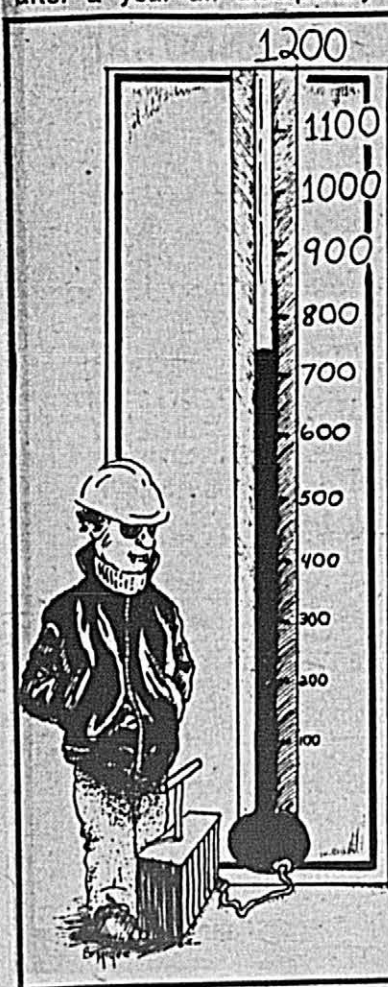
"These people press for exceptions and extensions in language testing, while not putting the same pressure on anglophone institutions to produce bilingual graduates."

When the questions turned to economics, Payne was clearly outside of his specialty. The problems with having a common currency were persistently raised. One questioner pointed out that the White Paper tended to make co-operation within common markets seem simple. The relation between Britain and her Common Market partners, it was added, was very often one of confrontation and tension. Payne dismissed comparisons with Europe as comparing "apples with pears". Quebec and Canada are already integrated economically, he pointed out.

A Ryerson release stated that "work failure will result in loss of pay" and suggests further disciplinary measures would be considered. RFA members honouring the picket lines could face fines as high as \$1,000 per day.

ABC

A.B.C., Please contact Rick Boychuk or Peter Orr at the Daily, 392-8955. Your wish to remain anonymous will be respected.



Donate a corpuscle

Today is the last day to donate blood at the Engineering blood drive. To date, the engineers have collected 740 pints of the red stuff. Their goal is 1,200.

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Reminder

Deadline for applications for positions on Students' Society Committee has been changed to Wednesday, February 6 at 5 pm.

The Committee will study the cost effectiveness of Students' Society programs and make recommendations to Students' Council concerning financial priorities for the 1980's.

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| | |
|-------------|----------|
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Dates of workshop: Feb. 8, 9, 10. Cost of entire workshop: \$25.00 (including meals)

For more information contact: Dharmadhatu 935-3948



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The Quebec Question

Sovereignty is the dream Association the reality

by Miville Tremblay

"Quebec wants its cake and to eat it too."

As a French speaking Quebecer, it took me a long time to understand what that meant. Now I do, as far as the expression is concerned, yet I really don't know how it can apply to the Quebec Government's Sovereignty-Association proposal.

Canadians know very little about Quebecers and vice versa. But reciprocal misunderstanding has even worse effects on our relationship than divergent interests. Thus I believe that open dialogue is of singular importance.

Like it or not, geography, history and economics make Quebec and Canada partners. But let's face reality: from Louis Riel to conscription, throughout the numerous constitutional conferences up to the sale tax debate, the record abundantly demonstrates that our relations have been bitter enough to occupy most of the political arena, especially in the last 20 years.

Even more significant is the fact that things are getting worse with time. Moreover, this situation has pre-empted constructive work on social and economic issues. This is particularly true in Quebec where the "question nationale" has never been solved and has monopolized political debate. Frankly this has lasted much too long and it's about time we settle it once and for all.

I do not accept the simplistic view that our relationship has been negative and antagonistic. We tend to forget things that are working reasonably well like the court system or the Canadian Armed Forces. We have never been close to a civil war thanks to solid democratic traditions. But one must nevertheless cure a gravely sick patient even though his teeth are in very good shape. It would be foolish to wait for cancer to develop before intervening. A good diagnosis is not just a list of symptoms. We must go much further and look at the roots of the problems in a realistic manner.

Sure, some of our best political leaders have tried for many years to solve the problem: Lesage, Johnson, Bourassa, Stanfield, Trudeau, Clark etc. Not all of them were stupid or crooked; many have genuinely tried and with a great deal of honesty, idealism and willingness but sadly enough their assumptions were wrong. Some thought it was only a language issue, others that it was regionalism that could be dealt with by better economic policies or more autonomy. Now the fashion is that federalism

needs to be "modernized" or "renewed". Good intentions aren't enough if they miss the point.

Sovereignty-Association has two premises:

Firstly, Quebec is a distinct society, not just plain Canadians speaking French. Sure we aren't as different as the Chinese or the Congolese but if Canadian society is distinct enough from American society to warrant its own sovereign government, then Quebec is clearly in the same position vis-à-vis Canada. Canadians and Americans have a lot in common but their interests are better served by their own government. Bigger isn't necessarily better. The parallel is good enough to make my point clear—as a distinct society, Quebec needs its own sovereign government if it wants to optimize its development and fully affirm its unique character.

Second, what we have truly in common is an economic space. Our economies are interdependent. "Ontario's trade with Quebec accounted for 105,000 jobs in the province's manufacturing sector associated with inter-provincial trade. When compared with jobs created in Quebec by manufacturing shipments to Ontario, however, the job-creation effects of trade between the two provinces are roughly in balance." (Ontario Government, 1977 Budget Document)

Moreover, Abraham Rotstein, an economist at the University of Toronto stated in *Le Devoir*: "According to data published in April by the Ontario government, the number of workers in the Maritimes whose incomes come from sales made in Quebec is said to be 9,000 the Prairies sell \$432 million of consumer goods to Quebec (mostly beef that they cannot sell elsewhere in America), thereby helping to maintain approximately 10,000 jobs. Finally, 3,000 jobs in British Columbia are related to exports to Quebec. In the opposite direction, the number of jobs in Quebec is almost identical." (*Le Devoir*, December 19, 1977)

Economic interdependence and integration is a worldwide phenomenon. Yet competition is still and states tend to associate in larger economic units. Markets become critical for an economy to expand. It would be foolish for both Quebecers and Canadians to dismantle a major asset of their common prosperity. We need each other to be what we are. Thus the Quebec Government proposes that the economic space be maintained through a monetary union.

In concrete terms this means that the same dollar would still be the legal

tender in both countries. It would, among other things, ease commercial transactions and avoid possible unilateral devaluation permitting massive dumping into the other partner's market.

If the Canadian dollar reflects the state of the economy, it is also due to Quebec's contribution. According to that principle, Quebec would be awarded a number of seats on the new Central Bank Authority in proportion to the relative importance of its economy.

Moreover, the economic union would maintain the present free movement of capital, goods and people, both across Quebec and between the two partners. No passport would be required and the distance between Halifax and Toronto would remain the same. Geography and economic links are given. There, nothing can be changed.

Why is the general framework of Sovereignty-Association, the only realistic solution to our problem? Because for many years we have tried to avoid a dilemma. Notwithstanding the importance of regionalism, Canadians believe their national government is in Ottawa and entrust it with the major responsibilities of security, international representation, wealth redistribution and economic development. Provincial governments are very important in their ability to respond to particular demands, be closer to the population and thus better serve the regional diversity. The two levels of government, counterbalancing each other, make federalism the ideal political framework for Canadians. Some modernization is needed but the equilibrium tilting in favor of central government is essential to keep Canada strong and united.

The crux of the problem is that Quebecers, sovereigntist or federalist alike, see in Quebec their national government. Two national governments cohabit very badly within the same country. The dilemma lies in the fact that the minimum demands of Quebecers can't be met by the maximum Canadians are willing to allow in terms of decentralization.

The point is not that they don't want to compromise but that their basic demands are mutually exclusive within the federal framework.

Let's take the latest example: Claude Ryan's proposals. This platform does not even rally all the "nationalist-federalists" like Robert Bourassa or Jean-Paul L'Allier. Bou-

continued on page 14

The Quebec question

Campuses active politically

by Denis Gascon

Since its very formation, the Parti Québécois has always been looked upon as a "young party", a party which could (and did) attract to its ranks the youth and student population of Quebec. With the referendum campaign underway, 'yes' and 'no' organizers are looking closely at students and student organizations to assess what impact they could have on the referendum.

Their curiosity has been justified. Never before have students in Quebec CEGEPs and universities been as politically active.

Though most student associations prefer to avoid taking a clear stand on the issue, debates on the national question are being held on most campuses and have given university life a new dynamic.

Contrary to many strata of society, Quebec students do see Quebec as different from

other Canadian regions, do recognize that Quebec has a right to decide its own future, and do understand that Quebec is facing some sort of national oppression.

A general look at student opinions and reactions to the referendum debate leads one to conclude that a substantial majority of students will vote yes in June. In fact the only student referendum ever run has offered the following results, to the question: "Do you agree to give Quebec government the mandate to realize (not negotiate) sovereignty-association?" 69 per cent of the students at Polytechnique (a school of engineering at the Université de Montréal) voted yes while only 29 per cent said no. The participation rate was 25 per cent, which is normal for a university.

If this sounds promising for the PQ option, it is far less

significant that the high level of consciousness manifested in post-secondary institutions and in student associations.

For instance, Quebec's right to self-determination is recognized by most national student organizations and by a majority of students. Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) has supported it since its VIIIth congress in 1978. Presse Etudiante du Québec (PEQ), which includes some 25 CEGEP and university papers in Quebec, recently approved it

as well. And a rapid overview of the editorial stands and national question coverage in students' papers reflects an overwhelming support for the idea of an independent Quebec, whatever form it may take.

Rassemblement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires (RAEU) remains the only Quebec student group which has not come out explicitly in favour of Quebec's right to self-determination.

PEQ's Canadian counterpart, Canadian University Press (CUP) recently denounced any form of economic, political or military intervention from Canada and supported the right to self-determination.

In many cases, the national question cannot be summed up as a simple student agreement to the principle of self-determination.

ANEQ, PEQ, CUP and many student groups accept the idea that Quebec forms a specific nation: "Its members have a common language, a territory, a common history and culture, a relatively developed socio-economic organization and the consciousness of being a distinct group of persons."

ANEQ also holds that national oppression is reflected in many ways in day-to-day student life: The high number of English books Quebec students must work with, or the number of anglophone universities and graduates, the percentage of anglophones having access to higher education, etc...

The Association Générale des Etudiants de l'Université du Québec à Montréal (AGE-UQAM), which hosted an extensive debate on the national question, goes a step further. It offers a class-oriented analysis. Proposals during the orientation congress last term called for student unity with the working class and denounced PQ project.

However, contrary to national groups, most local student associations refuse to take a stand on the issue. The McGill Students' Society justifies its stand by saying that the issue

would divide students. RAEU took the same stand saying that yes and no committees were already organizing students around the issue.

The McGill Students' Society, like Fédération des Associations Etudiantes du Campus de l'Université de Montréal (FAECUM) has not even discussed the possibility of supporting the right to self-determination. The AEP (Polytechnique) has adopted the same neutral policy. However, all the associations do encourage debates and provide material support to inform students.

ANEQ also does not want to go too far. It thinks a clear stand will divide students. But it will fight national oppression in its own way: through its information program and its fight for better education. ANEQ's Central Council hopes students will not adopt a policy in the special congress on the national question this term.

PEQ is also following the general trend which focusses on information rather than position. It will hold a symposium to inform the student population on how student papers should treat the question.

While student organizations agree more or less on the principle of self-determination, they hold very different proposals regarding the type of society Quebecers should work toward.

Méoul sympathizers follow the PQ project of etapism and do not propose any social approach. UQAM leaders seem to lean toward independence and socialism, but all of them start from the perspective of a self-determined and autonomous Quebec nation.

Though they may have different opinions, students are leaning toward some social change for a sovereign Quebec, toward a higher level of equality in Quebec society.

From that point of view, debates among students have been more fruitful than the superficial verbal fights the commercial media has been reporting.



MeOui rallies support

by Denis Gascon

Because of its impressive organization, its ample funding and tireless militancy, the student movement for a yes-vote in the referendum (Méoul) figures as the leading student body in the referendum campaign and the debate in Quebec's national question.

Created last October as a functional tool to inform students about the importance of voting yes in the referendum next spring, Méoul is now

active in no less than 62 post-secondary institutions (CEGEPs, universities and technical schools).

Including students from every political tendency who support a "yes" vote, Méoul does not have, unlike many student organizations, a clear political tendency nor an "after referendum" purpose.

Méoul, which is an idea emanating in part from PQ MNA Jean-Pierre Charbonneau, maintains an independent political posture.

Méoul officials say they are not associated with the PQ Mouvement National des Québécois (MNQ) or the Société Saint Jean-Baptiste (SSJB).

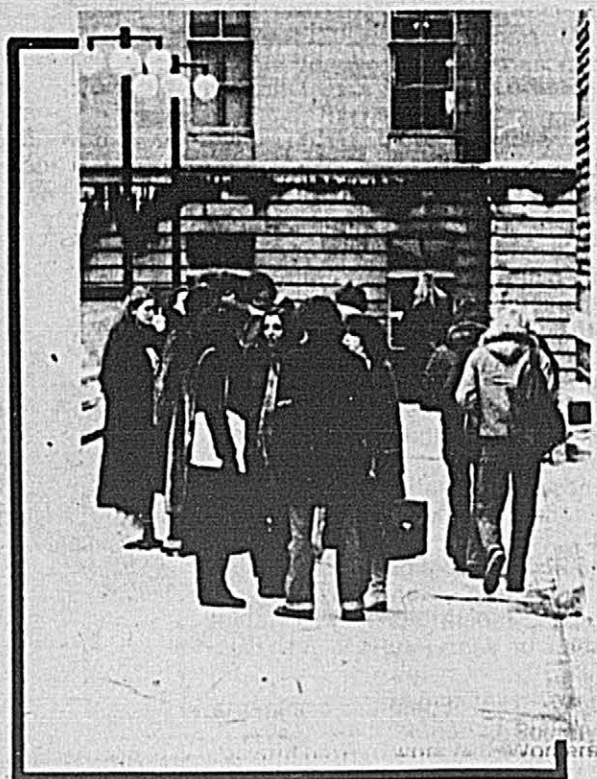
The organization now counts on some 3,000 active militants, has a permanent office in the SSJB building, a permanent secretary and publishes a 50,000-circulation newspaper ("Oui-dire").

Its leaders say its goal is to give students information. It sponsors debates featuring PQ MNAs and ministers and is planning a national rally as well as a national referendum survey.

Its influence is spreading. In one CEGEP for example, 58 per cent of the student population works for Méoul while at Shawinigan, the Students Association officials and Méoul leaders are the same persons.

But to "provide such information," Méoul needs a great deal of money. Its funding comes from three sources. Printing, office space and administrative services are paid for by the SSJB. The remaining money comes from fund-raising campaigns like the selling of some 30,000 "macarons".

Finally, the Quebec Foundation for a Yes Vote is lending money to the organization for a future project, the nature of which Méoul permanent employee Gaétan Boyer did not want to reveal.



Quebec's Left enters debate

by Rick Boychuk

Despite the often bitter antagonism among Quebec's leftist political parties there is at least one issue upon which they share common ground. All of them, with the exception of the NDP, believe independence for Quebec will be a step backward for the working class.

The political organizations surveyed by the Daily — the Workers' Communist Party, the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), In Struggle, the International Socialists and the New Democratic Party — support Quebec's right to self-determination. However, none of them are prepared to work toward that end and their objections to the principle of separation differ, if only in nuance.

The CPC (ML), which is pro-Albanian in orientation, argues that separation or sovereignty-association is a diversionary issue.

"It's a matter of two frauds confronting each other," says party member Arnold August.

"Trudeau, Clark and Ryan are talking about renewed federalism and Levesque is talking about independence. Both are frauds and do not reflect the interests or needs of the working classes."

The party line, says August, holds that there are not two founding nations in Canada.

"There is only one nation in Canada and that is the Quebec nation. The rest of Canada is a country but not a nation. Anglo Canada is made up of many minority groups. It does not possess a common historical background or a cultural identity."

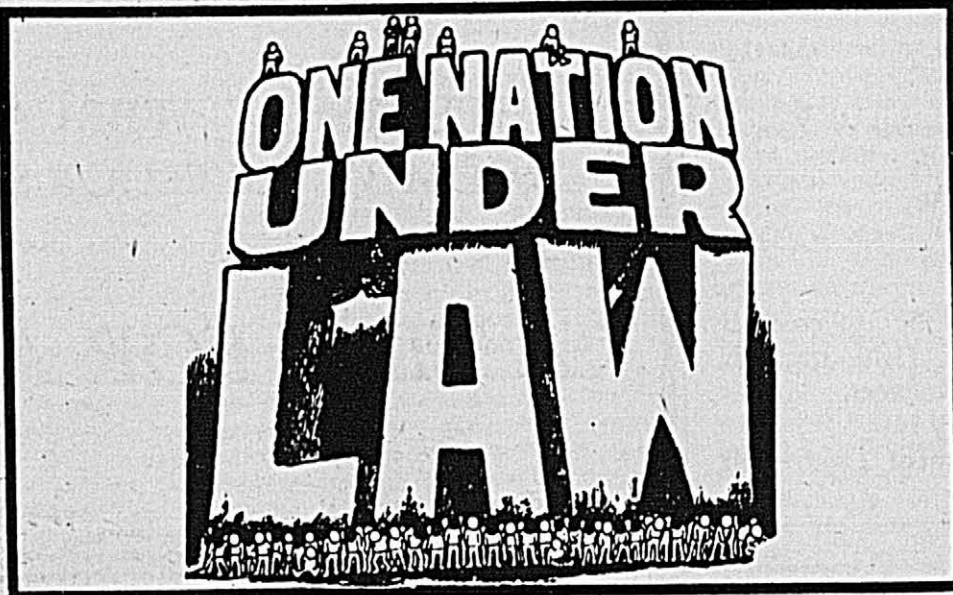
The real issue party members believe working people should be concerned about is economic oppression. Anglo Canadian capitalists who control the Canadian state are oppressing francophone as well as anglophone workers. The notion of cultural and linguistic differences between Quebec and Canadian workers has been blown out of proportion, says August.

"It is in the interests of the ruling classes to encourage antagonism between anglo and francophone workers to distract them from the economic oppression they suffer. The capitalists are trying to promote a reactionary civil war based on language and culture. The rich will then sit at their ease while workers fight each other on the basis of language and culture. It is clearly a diversionary maneuver."

The party, says August, believes Levesque does not represent working people. Thus "we are urging people to vote no in the referendum."

A somewhat more sophisticated analysis of the national question is that provided by the Workers' Communist Party (WCP). The WCP, the largest of Quebec's leftist parties, follows a line which draws heavily upon Mao Zedong's thought.

Although the WCP has not yet taken a public position on what they will urge their supporters to vote in the referendum, their analysis of the issues is clear.



"We believe Quebecers have a right to self-determination without outside interference or corporate blackmail. We also believe Quebecers have suffered national oppression in political and social terms," says WCP spokesperson Julian Sher.

"Quebec has traditionally been used as a pool of cheap labor and francophone workers denied the right to work in their own language. Quebec workers have always been paid less than their anglo counterparts and Quebec's educational and health services are inferior to those provided in anglo Canada."

But, says Sher, "at the same time that we have been active in exposing Quebec's oppressed position we are against the PQ's project of independence."

The PQ represents the expanding francophone business interests, says Sher. Those business interests "want to use the apparatus of the state to become monopoly capital." There are many links between PQ cabinet ministers and the corporate community, says Sher, and the strength of those links are well illustrated by the PQ's anti-worker policies.

"The PQ's nationalism is at the expense of workers. They have attacked unions, passed anti-union legislation and shifted government spending from social services to corporate handouts. They are much more interested in building a strong business sector than they are in promoting French rights. In their own economic blueprint, *Bâtir le Québec*, they say very clearly that Quebec workers should not demand wage parity with workers in Ontario."

Propaganda aside, says Sher, the PQ's controversial language law, Bill 101, not only infringes on the rights of anglo workers, it does not defend francophone rights.

"Many big corporations have received francization certificates although many of their employees must still work in English. For example, Pratt and Whitney workers still have to work in

English."

The WCP believes the working class must take its own position on the national question. For all workers, they say, the common enemy is big business.

"We draw the battle lines not between French and English but between capitalists and workers."

"It is always in the best interests of the ruling class to divide and rule. The capitalists have accomplished this by all sorts of means. For example, anglo children in Quebec are taught little about Quebec history. It is even worse in English Canada. The result of this ignorance is bigotry, and expression the ruling class promotes."

Despite the propaganda campaign waged by Canadian capitalists in an attempt to divide Canada's workers, the WCP believes the two linguistic groups still recognize their common interests.

"The Bell workers on strike right now in Quebec and Ontario have collaborated and exchanged information. The rail workers and the postal workers have ties which cross the linguistic barrier," says Sher.

The party argues working classes across Canada must forge even stronger ties if any real social change is to occur. As for the referendum, the party line poses the rhetorical question: "Why should working people be forced to choose between two options that won't change anything?"

The dilemma facing party organizers, however, is that they do not want to be in either the 'no' or the 'yes' camps.

"We will not work within the umbrella committees (established by the PQ for the purposes of the referendum) so we are still studying the situation," says Sher.

The International Socialists, a small Trotskyist organization, follows a line similar to that of the WCP. The starting point of their analysis is the long term interests of the working class, says party spokesperson Thom Quine.

"We think independence would retard the working class struggle. Workers share the same struggles and

there has to be maximum unity around small and large struggles. Capitalists have to be fought on an international basis."

Quine, who considers the Quebec working class the most militant in North America, urges unity between Canada's two linguistic groups for two reasons.

"Quebecers are a good influence on Canadian workers. They tend to drag anglo workers forward. As well, Quebec workers cannot afford to cut themselves off from the national and international workers movements."

"If Quebec workers were to seize power in Quebec the only thing that would save them from being crushed would be support from the international working class," says Quine.

The International Socialists also believe that the nationalist debate is peripheral to the real question.

"The PQ option is almost irrelevant in terms of the working class. Protection of culture can be achieved within confederation. Independence is not going to solve the real problems of the working class. Besides, Quebecers' problems have more to do with capitalism than federalism."

"Capitalism oppresses culture more than anything else."

IS organizers are urging workers to abstain in the referendum. They believe the question being posed offers no adequate solutions. Furthermore, says Quine, a majority "no" vote could lead to an ugly scenario.

"A 'no' vote could be interpreted by the federalist forces as an invitation to the Canadian army to come in and smash the independence movement."

In the final analysis, however, Quine says the IS would respect a democratic decision made by Quebecers.

"Independence would be a massive setback to the workers' movement. Nevertheless, should the Quebec people vote in favor of sovereignty-association we would support them and take up arms if necessary to back up that support."

In Struggle, pro-Albanian Marxist-Leninists, places more importance on engaging in the referendum debate than any of the other parties. Their line, articulated in a recent editorial in their newspaper, proceeds from the understanding that confederation was "imposed on them (Quebecers) by force, as it was on all Canadian people, by a handful of Canadian capitalists looking to build themselves a protected national market and their allies in the big banks in London."

In Struggle members see Quebec as an oppressed nation. They argue that the oppression did not begin with confederation but existed long before. Therefore, they believe, the task ahead is not merely a matter of eliminating cultural oppression. The change must be much more fundamental. It must be a social and economic revolution.

They see the referendum debate as a pivot point in the history of the country, a set of circumstances to be taken advantage of.

continued on page 13

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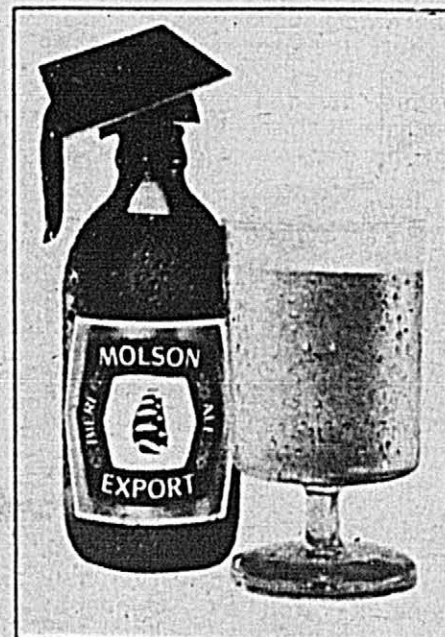
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New hope for the federation?

by Cathy Smith

for Canadian University Press
René Lévesque and Claude Ryan are meeting at high noon for a showdown: each is armed with a loaded proposal.

The Parti Québécois' white paper, released last fall, set out the necessary steps to achieve a "new partnership between equals: sovereignty-association." Now the Liberals have brought forth a report designed to restore sagging faith in confederation.

The constitutional proposals of *A New Canadian Federation* are not only presented as a response to Lévesque's white paper, they also serve as the planks of Ryan's platform in the inevitable post-referendum provincial election.

No stone left unturned

The Constitutional Committee of the Quebec Liberal Party has done its homework. Frequent references to the Peplin-Roberts report on national unity and the 1971 Victoria Charter illustrate the consideration which was given to existing documents.

The Liberals take a positive approach to the question of unity, the PQ's fatalistic presentation, but the change is not welcome. The sugar sweet patriotism seems misplaced in a document dealing with political reality. Phrases such as "the peaceful Canadian adventure" and "blessings in abundance" do little to mask the real problems of a province which is unhappy with its country.

Enthusiasm unlikely

Despite the thorough coverage, it is not immediately certain that Ryan's constitutional reforms will meet with any more success in the rest of Canada than Lévesque's white paper. Those who believe the Liberal proposals will closely follow traditional federalist paths of reform should be forewarned: even Ryan is urging change which will benefit Quebec.

Ryan proposes increased provincial power, something he believes will be acceptable to Quebecers. But he cannot favour Quebec, he must offer all the provinces equal power. It is hard to believe the increased power to the other provinces is not suggested merely to placate English Canada.

The Federal Council, the replacement for the currently ineffectual Senate, would be comprised of 80 provincial delegates, 50 per cent from Ontario and Quebec. Although the system is based on population, the howls from the west would echo loud and long at such a regional imbalance.

Fragmentation or unification?

The Liberal constitutional committee insists that such a body would not seriously limit

the authority of the central government: "Its aim is rather to ensure a better cohesion in Canadian policies, by allowing the provinces a say in the development of those federal initiatives which are so far ranging that they affect the whole country and which therefore have implications for provincial jurisdictions."

Although intentions may be good, what is preventing, with the increased provincial authority, the federal government from becoming a body which oversees provincial matters but has little or no power?

Under the Liberal guidelines

Under the Liberal guidelines, the provinces have the authority to levy taxes by any means (not merely direct taxation as in the current constitution), complete authority over education, unemployment insurance, natural resources and a number of other areas in which they now have little or no control.

Lévesque sees increased power to the provinces as a way of hiding the real problem

and he thinks the only solution is independence for Quebec with an economic association with Canada. Ryan tries to please everyone and opts for a compromise: control by the provinces but one country. Yet, it is difficult to shake the feeling that the Liberals too are only thinking of Quebec when they say "the provinces shall have jurisdiction over..."

Ryan too wants special status for Quebec but he is less honest in his presentation.

Rounding out constitution

Ryan is on the right track when he advocates enshrining many standing laws in the constitution and he covers all the bases. Many of his recommendations may seem to be mere motherhood proposals but they must be on paper to ensure at least the minimum of adherence. These areas include the status of minorities and the native peoples, preservation of the parliamentary system and equality in language.

Like so many of the report's proposals, equality of language

is not a straightforward issue. The charter of Rights and Liberties, according to the report, should recognize language rights. They include the right of any French or English speaking person and every native person to request primary and secondary level education for their children in the province in which they reside in their mother tongue and where quantity demands, to administer educational institutions. The right of every French or English speaking person to demand radio and television services in their mother tongue, wherever the number of people justifies it.

- the right of every French or English speaking person or any native person to be served by the federal government in their language, where quantity demands.

This, indeed, is the crux of the report. The other problems of confederation all stem from the basic conflict of the two language cultural groups and the past 113 years have shown that bandaid legislation cannot hope to cure Canada's ills.

According to *The New Canadian Federation*, the "Canada of tomorrow" will have to be based "on the honestly recognized equality of the two peoples who founded modern Canada and who still provide its distinctive personality among the family of nations."

Such platitudes may be suitable for travel brochures but they fail to address the real problem and seek instead to instill national pride in a puzzled nation.

Watery solutions

Despite his good intentions, Ryan's report offers little solace for Quebecers who are fed up with stop-gap measures. He does offer some good criticism of Lévesque's white paper. Ironically, though, he also exposes the inadequacies of his own work.

In extolling the virtues of Canada, Ryan implores us to recognize that a "good number of things work well in this country." This, of course, the report continues "may displease the devotees of the spectacular and those who seek change for its own sake."

In an effort to avoid the spectacular, Ryan has swung to the other side of the pendulum and proposes no real change.

In a less subtle criticism, the PQ's white paper is frowned upon for its defiance. Its authors are confident that if the people of Quebec give a clear mandate to negotiate: Ottawa and the rest of Canada, though they will be disappointed, will have no choice; they will negotiate."

Ryan spots the obvious error in this approach. "But such an economic association, even in the event of a "yes" vote in the referendum, appears highly improbable. It would depend upon the consent of the other partner, without which it could not come into being."

But Ryan's cautious approach may result in the report being ignored or softened to ineffectiveness. A defiant proposal can at least be subdued, one without teeth can hardly hope to make a mark.

Phrase rings hollow

In calling for change, the report relies on the phrase that has become a cliché, "the right of the people of Quebec to choose their own future." It seems that everyone has used this phrase to support their cause. All that Ryan does by using this expression in a report which does not address the real problem is reinforce its hollowness. If the people of Quebec are going to get the right to decide their own future, they must be given concrete proposals which reflect reality and really take their needs into consideration.



Photo by Kendall Loughhead

French/English media split on referendum

by David Winch

Canadian media reaction to the Quebec government White Paper and the Ryan "belge paper", has been split across linguistic lines. Both English and French language press tended to reject the PQ position. However, francophone journalists showed a great deal more sympathy and nuance in their analyses. Coverage for both documents was intense, in recognition of the importance each was recognized to have.

The fact that much of the English-language press rejected both the PQ and Ryan documents left some French-language editorialists haunted by the possibility that a "no" vote would be the end of the line for constitutional change.

Apocalypse Now

The English-language press was harsh, categorical and predictable in its reaction to the White Paper. In an editorial entitled "Separatism," the *Edmonton Journal* summarized perfectly the reaction of the anglophone press.

"The Quebec White Paper," it wrote, "solves any mystery about the meaning of sovereignty-association. It means separatism, political independence, the creation of a new state."

This viewpoint was echoed by *The Gazette*, *The Toronto Star* and *The Globe and Mail*, among others. Both the leading Toronto papers noted that the document was elegant and polished in its presentation, reflecting a government which was both determined and competent.

Once the dust had settled somewhat from the shootout with the separatists, more thoughtful commentary followed. Graham Fraser noted in *The Gazette*, that apart from the plumbing (passports, currency, institutions), the White Paper said precious little which had not already been written in Levesque's 1967 "Option Canada." Only the tone had changed, from near-desperation to confidence.

On the other hand, one letter published in *The Globe and Mail* described as a brilliant stroke of genius the insertion of a double page ad for CP Air's "Flights to Edmonton" in the middle of the White Paper

la presse

Insert.

Overall, the anglophone press made contradictory assertions about the White Paper. It had to be argued both that the PQ option was now perfectly clear, that the Quebec government had finally "laid its cards on the table" and that the whole operation was a "film-flam" (*Globe*) hiding the PQ's real intentions.

Non, mais...

The French-language press tempered its criticism with greater nuance. Michel Roy set the tone in his *Le Devoir* editorial, writing that the White Paper was a serious and well-prepared attempt to ease Quebec's historic discomfiture. The weakness of the proposed common institutions was underlined. He concluded by reflecting on how a 'No' vote would be interpreted. Implicit in *Le Devoir* editorials was the feeling that the PQ position was informed by political and cultural protectionism, but that the federalists would have to come up with real changes in order to counter sovereignty-association.

Indicative of *Le Devoir's* position was the series of articles published by Léon Dion. As heir-apparent to the paper's editorship, his opinion is predictably in line with the paper's history and philosophy. While recognizing the legitimacy of the griefs put forward, he concluded that the White Paper was "not ripe enough."

The editorials in *La Presse* were more harsh with regard to the document. Marcel Adam, whose federalist persuasion is clear, argued that the White Paper was "intellectually dishonest" both in its account of Quebec history and in its conclusions. French-language commentary, then, generally concluded with a call to federalists to clarify the meaning of a "no" vote.

The anglophone press rejected the PQ option while looking nervously over its shoulder to Ryan's option.

LE DEVOIR

Waiting for Ryan

Between the publication of the White Paper and mid-January, the fortunes of the Quebec Liberals soared. With the unequivocal evidence of seven straight by-election victories behind him, Ryan was called the "premier-in-waiting" and "heir presumptive" by anglophone journalists. This interim period, however, was one of anxious anticipation with regard to Ryan's position throughout much of the English-language press. Some writers went to elaborate lengths to brace for harsh demands from Ryan. Both *The Winnipeg Free Press* and *The Globe & Mail* underlined that much of Ryan's document might prove unpalatable.

The harshest position was that of Professor Morton of U of T's Law Faculty. Writing on the op-ed page of *The Globe*, Morton wondered whether English Canada was the dupe of a Mutt-and-Jeff routine. In police interrogations of a suspect, one officer often takes the role of Mutt, the hard-liner. The other, Jeff, acts more conciliatory, hoping thereby to gain the trust and confidence of the suspect. With Levesque in the Mutt role, it was argued, Ryan might make constitutional demands otherwise inconceivable.

The Quebec Liberal document, A new Canadian Federation, proved as thorough and dry as the White Paper was lucid and popular. It drew similarly strong opinions, however, from much of the English-language press.

The Toronto Star's banner headline was representative of English-language opinion—"Ryan's solution: More power to the provinces." Similarly, *The Calgary Albertan* gave front page to an FP story by Peter Hadekel calling the Ryan formula "radical" for its

The McGill Daily
Canada's Only Students' Daily

The Gazette

espousal of a "massive shift" of power to the provinces.

The Gazette, alone among major papers, underlined specifically on its front page the language of education clauses. It gave the misleading impression of a return to freedom of choice. William Johnston, of *The Globe* praised the depth and precision of the document, without glossing over his reservations.

Surely the most famous editorial reaction is that of *The Toronto Star*. *The Star* rejected outright the Ryan position. It would "emasculate" the federal government and make Canada "ungovernable."

The 'Financial Post' rejected the Liberal document saying it would balkanize Canada. Even *The Montreal Suburban*, often considered as being favourable to the federalist option, questioned the practicability of Ryan's proposals.

On the other hand, both *The Globe & Mail* and *The Gazette* saw in the Ryan document a reasonable and positive basis for negotiations.

La dernière chance

French-language papers tended to underline the limits which would be placed on federal funding powers. "Un pouvoir fédéral délimité," was underlined by *Le Devoir* and *La Presse*. Some regional papers, such as Granby's *Voix de l'Est* called it "Le projet de la dernière chance," lending the document epochal significance.

Editorial opinion was generally positive. In stark contrast with anglophone specters of a "massive" shift to provincial

power, Lise Bissonette saw only a "moderate" readjustment. *Le Devoir* caricatured the proposed Federal Council as overshadowing parliament in Ottawa.

Whither confederation?

The ambiguity of English-Canadian reaction was viewed askance by Lise Bissonette of *Le Devoir*. It is not, however, the en bloc rejection that initial reactions intimated. There is considerable resistance to Ryan's proposals. In contemplation for example, *The Toronto Star's* rejection of both the Ryan and PQ positions, one is reminded of the cartoon of a husband and wife, one of whom is reading an outspread paper. The other spouse, obviously miffed at some comment gleaned from the paper's columns, pipes up, "If the 'New York Times' is so smart, why isn't the 'New York Times' President?"

In the same vein, it is curious that *The Star* and the English-language press generally, can permit itself to be so assured about Quebec as to urge a "no" vote, while not espousing any responsible alternative to the status quo.

Only time will tell whether English-Canadian rigidity as expressed in much of its press, can be mollified to meet the cultural demands of francophone Quebecers.

'Beige paper' hopeful sign

by Harold Koblin

The publication of Claude Ryan's "Beige Paper" on constitutional change is a very hopeful sign for the future of Canada, says Storrs McCall, co-chairperson of the federalist Positive Action Committee.

"The beige paper is the first proposal coming out of Quebec that puts all provinces on an equal footing. For this to be written by Claude Ryan, by the Claude Ryan who once insisted on a special status for Quebec is a hopeful and fortunate sign," said McCall in an interview with the Daily yesterday.

The beige paper calls for Canada to become a more decentralized federation, with provinces assuming responsibilities for family law and divorce, urban affairs, pollution control and the administration of justice.

Provinces would also be granted the right to make treaties with foreign countries within matters of provincial jurisdiction and a provincially-appointed Federal Council would ratify acts pertaining to provincial jurisdiction.

The report would also grant anglophone, francophone and native parents the right to have their children educated in their maternal language regardless of the province where they reside.

McCall criticized earlier reports by the Pepin-Robarts task force for their failure to incorporate guarantees of adequate linguistic services for

minorities.

"The Pepin-Robarts force went out west and the reception they got was so redneck anti-French that they were scared to entrench language rights in the constitution."

"This entrenchment of human rights, of language rights absolutely essential to the future of our country."

McCall is afraid the proposal will not receive proper consideration from the rest of Canada.

"Nothing can happen on this scene until Ryan gets elected. If he makes no headway in his negotiations, it's quite likely that the PQ will be able to come back to the voters, with some justification and say look, the rest of the country has no intent towards change, you may as well vote for sovereignty-association," said McCall.

The Positive Action Committee was founded in December 1976 to "preserve the multi-lingual character of Quebec society, and to work so that Canada can remain one country under a divided constitution."

The Committee feels that Canada is a multi-faceted, multi-cultural country.

"We don't like the policy of building a wall around Quebec. We think that Quebec, like the rest of Canada, has always benefited from the multinational character of our society," he said.

The committee has not yet

determined its intentions towards the referendum campaign.

"When the referendum comes I guess we'll join the No Committee but we may stay outside it as a protest against the referendum bill that forces us into one committee."

"The referendum bill, which forces all federalist forces into one group is undemocratic in the same way that forcing all anti-nuclear groups into one committee would be. Forcing differing groups into one committee, as the PQ legislation does, could effectively destroy opposition to the idea," he said.

So far the committee has been working on Bill 101 appeals. It has appealed 180 cases on behalf of parents seeking to place their children in English schools. Of these 94 have received positive decisions, 41 negative decisions and 45 cases are still pending.

According to Suzanne Côté-Gottlieb, the group's Director General, the group has also directed some of its activities towards issues outside Quebec. Positive Action has written to Ontario Minister of Education, Bette Stephenson, about the franco-Ontarian's right to an education in their mother-tongue.

Said Côté-Gottlieb: "We have a very busy referendum committee. We hope to go into senior-citizens' houses and clubs to expose to them a federalist view."

Today

Amnesty International:

Weekly general meeting in Union room B01 at 5:00 p.m. New members welcome.

Science Options Society:

Dr. Kramer will speak about the Animal Behaviour program at 5:00 p.m. in Stewart S2/2.

Carnival:

At 7:30 p.m. McGill/Concordia hockey game. Special for McGill students: \$1.00 but guest admitted free. ID needed. At 8:30 p.m. Irish Pub Nite in the Union Ballroom, 50 cents. Hear the music of Fiddler's Elbow. Come and have a "spirited" Irish coffee!

NDP/NPD McGill:

Important meeting on the referendum. Union room B01 at 4:00 p.m. All welcome.

Important notice:

Watch the world famous Mocoslovakian Speedclimbers give a demonstration today at noon on the lower campus.

McGill Ski Team:

If you want to race this weekend you must attend the meeting at 5:15 today in Union B01. Please be there!

Paul Jacobs and that Nuclear Gang:

Chronicle of a journalist's investigation into the 1950's atomic bomb testing in the Nevada desert and the devastating effects of fallout on soldiers and residents with speaker Louise Turner in Leacock, room 26 at 7:30 p.m.

Liberal McGill:

Welcomes you to their first general meeting, today at 4:00 p.m. in Union room 310.

Kappa Alpha Theta:

Invites all McGill women over to our apartment at 3454 Stanley, no. 4, from 3:00-5:00 for coffee, international style.

Wilderness First Aid Lecture:

Today from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. in Union room 425. Everyone welcome.

McGill Referendum Committee: Important meeting tonight at 7:00 in Union room B01. All interested urged to attend, bring a friend. Pictures will be taken.

McGill Film Society:

"La regle du jeu" d/Jean Renoir (1938 Franc, French with EST) with Carl Koch, Jean Renoir, Marcel Dalio. In Leacock 132 at 7:00 & 9:30. Admission is \$1.00.

McGill Friends of Monsey, N.Y.: Lecture and presentation: "The Monseyian Experience at McGill" tonight Union room 452.

Faculty of Music:

Free concerts at Pollack Concert Hall at 1:00 p.m.

McGill Jazz Workshop Band III, direction: Peter Freeman, works: Hooper, Heusen, Nestico.

In the Recital Room C-209 at 8:30 p.m. Piano recital by Linda Brady, Josiane Lefebvre and Ross Cawfield with works by Schubert, Debussy, Beethoven, Chopin, Ravel.

Students' Council Meeting:

This evening at 5:30 p.m. in Union room 310. Councilors please check your boxes today. All welcome.

Debating judges:

Important meeting today for judges for Winter Carnival Debating Tournament in Union room 310 at 10:00 a.m. Rules of procedure and guidelines for judging will be explained and any questions you may have will be answered.



Trent U holds South African funds

PETERBOROUGH (CUP) — Although the Trent University Senate has recommended withdrawal of the university's funds from banks whose investments serve to strengthen apartheid in South Africa, several banks which make loans to the country will not be blacklisted.

Nine months ago student union president John Barker moved that the Senate recommend that the Board of Governors withdraw all university funds from banks which make loans to South Africa.

The motion was amended to allow for the option of trans-

ferring university funds from those banks which do not hesitate to make loans to South Africa to those which publicly regret doing so.

If the recommendation is followed, Trent would withdraw its account from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the Banks of Montreal and Nova Scotia.

The Bank of Commerce has stated that the bank has a right to absolute discretion concerning transactions of international loans and that corporations have no right to "meddle" in politics. The Banks of Montreal and Nova

Scotia made similar comments.

The Toronto Dominion Bank claimed it abhorred apartheid and will only make loans which cannot be directly applied to the South African government's racist policies.

The Royal and National Banks share this view.

Professor David Kettler, who proposed the amendment, described the motion as a symbolic gesture and defended it by saying "such gestures are often required in matters dealing with the external world."

The Left

continued from page 9

"The referendum period must become an occasion to build the unity of working people, in full respect of the rights of nations and national minorities in Canada," said an editorial in the February 5 issue of their paper.

But the debate, as presently defined, they see as a trap. The PQ's Bill 92 governing the referendum debate, carefully defines the "yes" and "no" committees and funding alternatives.

This legislation is undemocratic, say In Struggle organizers.

"The committees control more than just what ideological and political content will be permitted in the propaganda for both sides in the 'democratic debate.' They also control what and how money will be spent."

This "undemocratic legislation" has the effect of confining the debate to superficial alternatives.

"On the one side there are the chauvinistic capitalists who want to maintain national oppression and to

keep Quebec bound forcibly in confederation... On the other side there is the Parti Québécois, which is hoping against hope that everyone will forget about its anti-union offensives worthy of comparison with the worst activities of the Duplessis and Bourassa regimes," argued the same editorialist.

The focus of In Struggle's protest is Bill 92. They believe the first step is to force the PQ to retract the legislation. Only then, they say, will the working classes be able to broaden the debate to include options other than those

delineated by the Quebec Liberals and the PQ.

The New Democratic Party of Quebec has not yet taken an official position on the referendum and it is unlikely they will do so before the referendum. Said a party worker: "The party is split right down the middle on this one. We will probably hold a convention after the federal election but I doubt whether we will pass any resolutions concerning the national question. The feeling is that it would tear the party apart. We just can't afford that."

The dream/reality

continued from page 7

rassa and L'Allier say the proposals are too timid and betray Quebec's traditional demands. Nevertheless Ryan's "reasonable" demands can't be accepted by Canadians. Some politicians pay polite lip service to the Liberal document for being "interesting and constructive" and thus make the people believe that a consensus is possible.

To say the contrary would massively push the Quebec population into Lé-

vesque's arms. But to accept these reforms wouldn't eliminate Quebec nationalism and would threaten Canadian unity by weakening Canada's national government. If one can imagine a worse situation than the present one, this is it. Whatever the compromise, it would leave one or both partners deeply dissatisfied.

The solution is to get out of that dead-end framework. Let's maintain the federal system where it works best. Between the nine English-speaking provinces. If in fairness no child should be allowed a special status

within the family, let's now let that grown-up kid go on its own. This does not preclude friendship, mutual respect and continued co-operation. Quebec is not asking for Canada's credit card but wants to be treated with justice we want to be responsible for ourselves. We want self-government.

Without Quebec as one of its 10 provinces, Canada will not fall apart. Those who believe the contrary have little faith in its people. This country is a great one and Canadians rightfully

care about it. Opting for Sovereignty-Association is a rational choice and shouldn't be looked on as a failure. It is a hard decision. The people of Quebec know that and are carefully pondering the issue. But to back Sovereignty-Association is to put faith in a better future for Canada-Quebec relations. The test will be one of maturity and respect for both Canadians and Quebecers.

Miville Tremblay is a McGill student and member of the Parti Québécois active at the riding and regional level.



**MCGILL
WINTER
CARNIVAL '80**

MCGILL/ CONCORDIA HOCKEY GAME

Wed. Feb. 6th 7:30 pm
McConnell Winter Stadium

1.00 special for mcgill students
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IRISH PUB NITE WITH THE MUSIC OF "Fiddler's Elbow"

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Union Cafeteria 1.50
Wed. Feb. 6th 8:30 pm

SHE'S WON THE WORLD!



Joan Buckley (centre) of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, receives her prize from Frank Gauchie, Manager, Queen's University Campus Bookstore and Betty McLeod, Kingston Commercial Manager for Bell Canada.

Congratulations, Joan, on having won a Pan Am trip for two Round the World in 80 days or less, plus \$2,000 spending money from Robert J. Clegg Limited. Canadian University Travel Service will take good care of you.

And thanks to all the other students who participated.

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McGill swimmers edged at meet by Potsdam State

In one of the most exciting dual meets of the season, the McGill men's swim team was beaten 64-49 by the Potsdam Bears Saturday.

It was a seesaw battle all afternoon and the outcome

was only decided in the last two events of the program.

"It was a tough one to lose, but we swam a good meet and this should give us some momentum going into the final few weeks of the season,"

remarked coach Harry Zarins on the afternoon's proceedings.

The star performer for the men's squad was Rich Delahunty, with first place finishes in the 200 yard backstroke and 200 yard IM. Lester Jackson won the 200 yard fly, and swam two excellent relay legs. Dave McGerrigle did a personal best time in a strong 200 yard breaststroke swim, and Bill Emery put in his usual solid performances in the 200 and 400 yard freestyles, coming within an eyelash of winning the 400.

The medley relay team of Delahunty, McGerrigle, Jackson and "Horse" McCoy clocked a time of 3:57 in winning by almost 10 seconds.

At the other end of the pool, Dave Barton excelled in diving, finishing a close second in both the 1 m. and 3 m. events.

The Redmen's and Martlets' next swim meet is this Saturday at Claude Robillard against the CAMO Swim Club.



Photo by Carl Heine

Con-McGill faceoff in carnival hockey

The Winter Carnival spectacular will be presenting the McGill-Concordia hockey game this evening at McConnell Winter Stadium at 7:30. Always the most exciting of rivalries, the Con game has the added theatrical dimension of the once-proud Stingers in a precipitous decline, having not won in their last three games, while the upstart

Redmen have been playing with the bold dash of youth in every game, even the recent 9-1 loss to fifth-ranked UQTR. Get out to the Stadium. Jeer the has-beens and cheer the will-bes. Have a ball at the Carnival. McConnell Stadium is located on Fire Station Road, behind Molson Stadium. Get there early, as upwards of 1,000 fans are expected.

DAILY SPORTS KWIZ

This Kwiz was submitted by Roy Studebaker, Timmins, Ont.:

Any regular guy knows that the Leaf's Frank Mahovlich's nickname is the "Big M." What I want to know is, what does the "M" stand for? Answer next week.

QUAA Basketball Standings

| MEN'S | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|---|---|-----|-----|------|
| | GP | W | L | PF | PA | Pts. |
| Concordia | 7 | 7 | 0 | 594 | 446 | 14 |
| Bishop's | 6 | 4 | 2 | 480 | 407 | 8 |
| McGill Redmen | 7 | 4 | 3 | 520 | 480 | 8 |
| Laval | 6 | 2 | 4 | 411 | 463 | 4 |
| Trois-Rivières | 6 | 0 | 6 | 351 | 535 | 0 |

Friday's Game
Concordia at McGill, 21:00h

| WOMEN'S | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|---|---|-----|-----|------|
| | GP | W | L | PF | PA | Pts. |
| Bishop's | 6 | 6 | 0 | 402 | 219 | 12 |
| McGill Martlets | 7 | 4 | 3 | 452 | 468 | 8 |
| Laval | 6 | 3 | 3 | 419 | 360 | 6 |
| Concordia | 7 | 3 | 4 | 469 | 532 | 6 |
| Trois-Rivières | 6 | 0 | 6 | 321 | 514 | 0 |

Friday's Game
Concordia at McGill, 19:00h



Photo by Richard Katz

"Earth to McGill, come in McGill": Calling all fans

by Earl Zukerman

After attending six semesters at this institution it recently dawned on me that I, a renowned sports fanatic, hadn't attended one university sporting event. Not only that, I couldn't have cared less and had absolutely no interest in how this university's teams were doing.

I found this attitude prevalent among many students and had often wondered why. I couldn't for the life of me understand how college basketball, football, and even hockey, in the U.S. could be so successful with students while being so rejected here.

Maybe it's due to improper promotion; perhaps it is because many years have passed since McGill has had anything resembling a powerhouse team; or it could be accredited to the typically apathetic Canadian student.

Possibly it is the result of a city that frequently enjoys success — one that demands a winner after the tremendous success of the Habs, Als, and even the Expos of late. These three potential contenders inundate and satiate our sports need each year to the extent that there is no further need for more sports other than what is readily available on TV.

The probable solution to this puzzle is a combination of all of the above. Nonetheless it is the students themselves who must

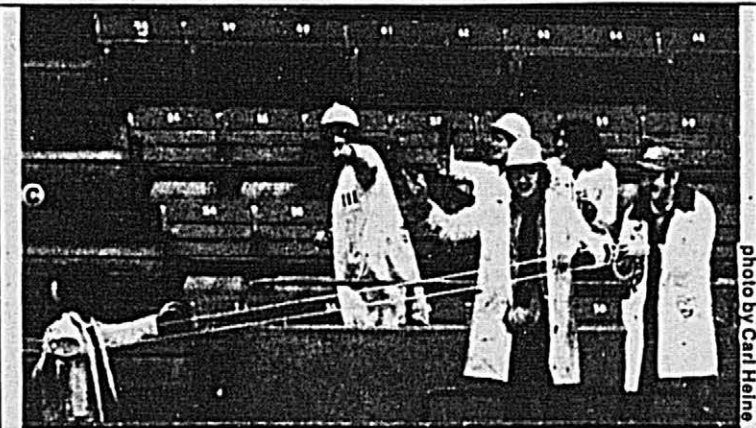


Photo by Carl Heine

shoulder most of the blame. The fact is, student life at McGill is practically nil. Let's call a spade a spade: the majority of McGill students are snobs. They throw out their money via student services fees and don't want anything in return except a lousy piece of paper stating their scholastic accomplishments.

So, finding myself in the above-mentioned group, I finally decided to get my money's worth last semester and became involved with the Redmen hockey club — a totally new-look group of players with a brand-new coaching staff. I have attended almost every game played (home and away) and have yet to see a boring hockey game despite McGill's being beaten by an average score of 9-3.

The players are a dedicated group of athletes who have given 100% before generally pitiful home crowds (sic). It seems that only those students in Residence and occasionally the Engineers have some sense of school spirit.

This Redmen team is two years away from being serious contenders and deserves fan support now, especially since the atrocious QUAA officials can be intimidated by vociferous fans.

Admission is a measly buck (What can you get for a dollar these days?) and if you use your ingenuity you could probably get in for free. There will be a free case of cold beer to the loudest group of fans at the Bishop's game Friday night, compliments of yours truly. Try it, you'll like it.

QUAA Standings

| | GP | W | L | T | GF | GA | Pts |
|---------------|----|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| UQTR | 17 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 115 | 65 | 28 |
| Ottawa | 18 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 89 | 67 | 24 |
| Concordia | 18 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 130 | 66 | 22 |
| UQAC | 19 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 88 | 92 | 17 |
| Bishop's | 17 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 47 | 64 | 15 |
| Laval | 18 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 81 | 96 | 12 |
| McGill Redmen | 17 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 47 | 137 | 6 |

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- 1 - President
- 1 - Vice-President, Arts
- 1 - Vice-President, Science
- 1 - Secretary
- 1 - Treasurer
- 2 - Arts Representatives to Student Council
- 2 - Science Representatives to Student Council
- 3 - Members at Large

RULES

Candidates' nomination petitions must include name, student number, degree, year and phone number.

A minimum of fifty signatures with student numbers are required for the position of president; twenty-five are required for all other positions.

Nomination petitions should read, "We the undersigned members of the A.S.U.S. nominate _____ for the position of _____."

Deadline for submissions of nominating petitions is 5:00 p.m., Monday, February 11, 1980, room B-22, Union Building.

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